### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WHOLE FAMILIES OF REPUBLICANS FLEDING AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

A Fine Field of Investigation in the Departments for Mr. Dockery's Committee-The Terms of Republican Internal Revenue Collectors in New York Will End Four Years from the Date of Appointment-Name Will Not Be Allowed to Serve Out Their Terms - A Great Year for the New Navy-The Machine's Coming Tetal,

Washington, June 4.- The Joint Committee. of the two Houses of Congress that is now eno Dockers of Missouri, in the annual effort the various departments of the Govent on a business basis," have begun to ormation. If they get the informasalled for some of it will cause the officials and employees much embarrassment. instance, the committee has just ordered the heads of the departments to furpish a list of all employees who have relatives in other branches of the Govservice. If there is any way by which the truth on this important point can be brought to light a remarkable state of things will be found to exist. It is well known in Washington that whole families have been fastened on the Government for many years, and that even to-day, with the Administration in charge of the Democratic party, prominent Republicans are represented on the pay rolls by their wives, staters, brothers, uncles, cousins, aunts, nephews, nieces, brothersin law and sisters - in - law, and in some cases three or four members of the same family are drawing salaries from Uncle Sam. There is no doubt whatever about this, and although the chief officials are not supposed to be legally in possession of the facts, they know them to be true, because they come within the range of their observation every day. How it is that under the civil service rules, and all the other rules designed to protect the purity and fairness of the Government service, people manage to slip themselves and their relatives into office is something beyoud the ability of the average person to find out; but perhaps Representative Dockery and his colleagues, not being average people, but statesmen, may be able to solve the riddle. If they report to Congress all the information but states and the information they obtain on the one point alone of members of the same family being employed, in violation of law, their report will be very interesting. There are scores of cases of husband and wife being employed, sometimes in the same department. Often the fact of marriage is concealed, but oftener it is a matter of public information, and generally winked at by those in official places. It is said to be a fact that there is one family - foreigners, too - whose aggregate saiaries amount to nearly \$5.000, in one department report says that an uncle and a nephew, who are only clerks, draw together the sum of \$5.300 per annum. It is not uncommon to find two and sometimes three able-bodied young men of the same family, each with a clerkship in one of the departments. It is quite an ordinary incident for a young man and woman to marry and both rements. It is quite an ordinary incident for a young man and woman to marry and both remain in the service, the wife leaving her maiden name on the pay roll. Sometimes, it is true, chiefe of divisions and heads of departments have chiefeat at such injustice as this, and have dischared some of the superfluous members of an office-holding family, but such bursts of justice are rare, as will, no doubt, be learned when Chairman Dockery submits his report.

On account of the great number of changes in paval commands and assignment of ships to different stations, the Navy Department will publish a semi-annual register in July of the pavy. Since last January, when the annual register came out, there have been changes in the details of seven Admirals, five Commoderes, hundreds of junior officers, and a general shaking-up. There have also been an unusual number of promotions from different causes, which makes the present register useless as a guide as to the exact standing of an officer.

It is said at the Treasury Department that among the first changes in the internal revenue service in New York State will be the appointment of a successor to Mr. Charles E. Itch. Gollector for the Twenty-eighth district. The Secretary has established a general rule of reckoning the four years' term of service from the date upon which the incumbent entered upon his duties. It is understood, however, that it is not the intention of the Administration to allow every collector of internal revenue to serve out four years, for there are a number of instances where immediate changes are deemed advisable in the interest of the public service. It all of the collectors of internal revenue in New York State are allowed to serve four years from the date of their entry upon their duties no changes will be made for several months to come. In the First, or Brooklyn district, Collector Nathan was appointed Sept. 9, 1883, and he entered upon his duties on the 21st of the same montil. He was not confirmed by the Senate until the 8th of December following. If allowed a full four years tenure he would not be removed until Sept. 20, 1883. In the Second, or down-town district, New York city. Collector Michael Kerwin entered upon his duties on Nov. I, 1889, and under the four-year rule his successor would not be appointed until Oct. 31, 1883. In the third, or up-town, district, Collector Ferdinand Edman entered upon his duties on March 11, 1899. Hence his four-year term does not expire until March 10, 1894. In the Fourteenth district Collector Robert Hunter entered upon his duties on July 1, 1890, and his term will expire on June 30, 1894. In the Fourteenth district Collector Robert Hunter entered upon his duties on April 1, 1889, and this term will expire on June 30, 1894. In the Fourteenth district Collector Robert Hunter entered upon his duties on April 1, 1889, and this term will expire on June 30, 1894. In the Fourteenth of the President and the Secretary to make a number of changes in the internal revenue service before the end of the present menth, and it is said that smong the first changes in the internal reveaue service in New York State will be the apthe subject.

The new Dahlgren memorial chapel at eorgetown College will be consecrated on Friday next, the feast of the sacred heart of Jesus, Cardinal Gibbons will officiate. This ceremony is of rare occurrence. One of the conditions is that the church must be entirely free from debt, and he set apart as an exclusive and permanent place of worship. As the services are extremely long, and as they must be performed in part behind closed doors, the public will not be present. Invita-tions have, however, been issued for the

doors the public will not be present. Invitations have, however, been issued for the
solemn pontifical mass.

The ceremonies will begin at 6:30 A. M., and
the Lardinal and clergy will put on their satred vestments in the room of the main building, in which will be exposed the relies of the
saint to be placed in the aitar. Thence they
will goin procession to the entrance of the
chapel remaining there while the choir chanis
the litany of the saints. The procession
will then move thrice around the outside of the building the Cardinal sprinkling
the wails with hely water. This ended,
the Cardinal and immediate attendants will
safer the chapel, and the doors will be closed
behind them. The hymn "Veni Creator Spirfug," will be sung and the litanies repeated,
ster which the floor will be sprinkled with
sahes in the form of a Greek cross, covering
the entire length and breatht. In these ashes
the Cardinal will trace with his pastoral staff
the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabeta.
This strange ceremony symbolizes the instruction of the newly bantized in the elements of faith and piety. The cross points to
Christ crucified as the central point of Christian teaching.

eaching. Comes the blessing of salt, ashes, wine. est comes the blessing of sait, ashes, wine, is water, to be used in the consecration of allar, which is begun immediately. After linking the interior walls and the floor with y water and the blessing of the mortar or sent for sealing the sepulation of the relies, selectrant and ministers will move to the costory of the relics, where a sojemn establishment of the control of the relics of the cost of the relics where a sojemn will be formed, headed by the dents. After the acotytes surpliced the and centry will follow four order. on will be formed, headed by the After the acolytes, surpliced and clergy will follow four priests elvesiments, bearing on a tier sket of the relies. The relies one once around the outer walls, and wriston will enter the chaisel, followed atty present, who are allowed to result the end of the ceremony. The allowed in the sepulchre in the table that and the sepulchre sealed. The fire all the following and the holy oil of catechumens, as the vice stone crosses on the four walls willing. At the conclusion the Cardicolerate a low mass, At 11 o clock a bentificial mass will be celebrated.

ntifical mass will be celebrated. Baron von Saurnes-Joltsch, the first German Antassador to the United States, is about 54 has of age, and has been in the diplomatic trice twenty-five years, having been attachweek. Warden Thayer will read the death warrant to Martelia to-morrow. Electrician Davis is heart and dislomatic agent at Cairo, Egypt. was made yesterday, and everything was made yesterday, and everything was found to work satisfactorily.

and for the past two years as the royal Prussian Minister at Stuttgart. Dr. von Holleben, the present German Minister to the United States, will be sent to Stuttgart to replace Baron Jeitsch, and will leave for his new post the latter part of July. Dr. von Holleben was not far enough advanced in service to be honored by an ambussadorship, there being several ahead of him on the list, among whom is the new Ambussador, who stands high among the seniors in Germany's diplomatic ranks. The German legation here has received only telegraphic advices regarding the appointment, which was made on May 24. Baron Jeitsch is expected to arrive in this country in the early part of August.

Mr. Herbert's first year as Secretary of the

Mr. Herbert's first year as Secretary of the Navy will witness the launching and placing in commission of more new warships than have been put in active service in the same period of time since the war. More ships will also have irisl trips than in any one year since the building up of the new navy was begun, and more will be sent off to foreign stations than we have had there for years. Mready since January hast four new ships have had trips they had trips. Two of them are in commission and the ethers, nearly ready. The Bancroft was the lirst ship of the year, and was followed soon afterward by the double-turret monitor Monterey, at San Francisco, which has just returned from her flual test in the Pacific. The Petroli's performance in exceeding her contract speed by 1 to knots a few weeks ago was the third vessel, and the New York made the fourth. The Machias, which takes her initial run on Tuesday in Long Island Sound, is the smallest of the number, with the exception of the Bancroft. The Machias Board is ordered to report on her on Tuesday merning at New London, and on Wednesday she will be run over the thirty-mile course for thirteen knots, and better if her contractors can do it. The instructions to the Board, which have just been drawn up, call for quite a severetest of the ship's steaming and steering cutilities, as well as her construction in commission of more new war ships than thirteen knots, and better if her contractors can do it. The instructions to the Board, which have just been drawn up, call for quite a severe test of the ship's steaming and steering enablies, as well as her construction and general equipment. Particular attention is to be given as to whether the ship is sufficiently strong to carry her armament, equipment, &c. and also whether the engines, machinery, and appurtenances are strong and well built.

chinery, and appurtenances are strong and well built.

Before starting on her run the vessel is to be weighed to a mean draught of 12 feet and 'inches. She is to run over the course twice, once each way, but should her contractors not be satisfied with the results they can have a second trial the next day to determine the official speed of the ship. The Board is instructed at all times when the vessel is under way to carefully observe her performance, seaworthiness, steering qualities, and steadiness and to report their results to the department. Three navy tugs will assist the Board in marking the course and acting as stake-boats. For every quarter knot above thirteen her contractors will win a boaus of \$5,000. The bonus given for the same excess of speed to the New York was ten times as great, but her speed was nearly double that required of to the New York was ten times as great, b her speed was nearly double that required the Machias.

#### THE GEARY LAW DECISION. It Conflicts with the Position Taken by th

WASHINGTON, June 4.- The decision of th Supreme Court of the United States upon the Chinese Exclusion act may have a much wide scope and affect a greater variety of persons than was foreseen by the Associate Justices who joined with Mr. Gray in declaring it to be

the law of the land.

The volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1892, just published by the State Department, contains a case in point. The arguments used by a foreign Government to justify or explain its decree of expulsion of a citizen of the United States, it is pointed out, are parallel with those outlined by Justice Gray in the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Chinese Exclusion act. The circumstances of the case as shown by the published correspondence

Leon Spitzer, a native of Austria, emigrated to the United States in February, 1882, was naturalized in New York in January, 1889, and returned to Austria in July, 1890. In an affi-

naturalized in New York in January, 1889, and returned to Austria in July, 1890. In an affidavit Mr. Spitzer declared that his residence was New York, where he was a "manufacturer." and that he intended "to return to the United States within two years with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein."

In March, 1892, Spitzer was notified by the authorities of Vienna that he had been expelled from Austria under a law of 1871. He appealed to Minister Grant, who brought the case to the attention of Count Kalnoky, Prime Minister and the protection thereof to the citizens of the treaty of 1870 between Austria-Hungary and the United States, guaranteeing certain rights and the protection thereof to the citizens of their respective countries.

In reply, Count Welserschelmo, for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Spitzer's emigration to the United States was manifestly for the purpose of evading the military duty which the Austrian Government exacts of its citizens; that the expulsion of such individuals is based upon considerations of public order; and "that every State has a right to expel foreigners from its territory for reasons as above stated; and that the question whether and when reasons for such expulsion exist can be judged only by an internal point of view."

This sentiment accords with the views expressed by Mr. Justice Gray, and the language is quite similar. This sentiment accords with the views ex-pressed by Mr. Justice Gray, and the language

pressed by Mr. Justice Gray, and the language is quite similar.

Minister Grant notified Count Kalnoky that this Government could not accept that interpretation of the treaty, and in this he was supported by Secretary Foster, who, in a despatch dated July 23, 1802, said, after stating that the United Stries would entertain a proposition for a medification of the treaty in question: United Stries would entertain a proposition for a medification of the treaty remains in force the United States Government will insist upon a strict compliance with its terms, and after a careful examination of the case in point it is reluctantly obliged to dissent from the views expressed by the Austria-Hungarian Government. As Spitzer was expelled on the vague and indefinite grounds of the interests of public order, and as no valid and explicit reasons in support of the order are alleged, your action in making a formal protest is approved by the department.

This ended the correspondence so far made public, and as Spitzer's departure for the United States was intimated in one of Minister Grant's letters, it probably closed the incident. In view, however, of the apparent inconsistency between the views of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, as disclosed by this correspondence and the Government upon the next case of alleged violation of treaty rights by a European Government of the securious of the securious cases of the government upon the next case of alleged violation of the ground for the securious of the government upon the next case of alleged violation of the ground for the securious of the government upon the next case of alleged violation of the ground for the securious cases of the government upon the next case of alleged violation of the ground for the ground for

Government upon the next case of alleged violation of treaty rights by a European Gov-ernment will be watched with interest.

### MORE BROOKLYN LAWLESSNESS.

Highwaymen Knock Down One Man and a

Growler Gang Assault Another Peter Springer of 758 Park avenue, Williams burgh, was attacked by three men in Harrison avenue, near Walton street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning while going home. One of hem struck him in the back of the neck and knocked him down while the others robbed him of \$5. When the thieves rin away Springer watched them and saw the three going into a tenement at 188 Harrison avenue. He then fenement at 188 Harrison avenue. He then found Policeman Betz, and together they went to the tenement. On the second floor the policeman heard men's voices in a r-ar room. There was a transom over the door and he lifted Springer up and told him to look through the glass and see if the men in the room were his assailants. The occupants were then quarrelling as to who should go after a can of beer. Springer identified a man sitting in a corner as one of those who robbed him. The policeman demanded admittance, which was refused. He broke in the door and saw two men getting out of a window on the fire escape. The man whom Springer identified was too much surprised to make any attempt to escape. There was also a woman in the room. Betz arrested the man, who gave his name as Morris Dimond. He said he was 2? years old and that he lived in the house in which he was arrested. He was held in the Lee Avenue Court for highway robbery. While John Butchet of 220 Graham avenue. Williamsturgh, was on his way home early yesterday morning three men stopped him near his house and demanded money for beer. He refused, and the men followed him to his door, where they set upon and beat him. Butchet's shouts were heard by Policeman Toland, who pursued the trio, and captured William Herbert, 18 years old, of 30 Ten Eyek street. He was accused of assault, and later in the Ewen Street Police Court was held for trial. found Policeman Betz, and together they went

### Martella to Occupy the Death Chair at Clin-

ton Prison on Tuesday. DANNEMORA. June 4 - Scipione Martella, who has been confined in Clinton prison since Nov. 22, 1862, awaiting the execution of his death sentence for the murder of Giovanni Parrello. fellow countryman, will be executed about noon on Tuesday. Martella has become nervous as the time for his death approaches, but he is in good health. Up to a week ago last Priday he had been feigning insanity, but he stopped that after an examination by State Commissioner Carlos F. McDonald of New York city, and Dr. Samuel D. Ward of Albany, who held that the man was shan.ming. Martella has no relatives in this country, having left his wife and child in Italy. Neither of them knows of the death sentence which the hustand and father must undergo this week.

### ZACHARY TAYLOR'S

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS CORRECTS SOME MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT HER.

The General Was Never a Farmer, and Was a Gentle, Stient Man, and Not a Chronic Swearer-Mrs. Taylor Was a Woman of Birth and Education, Who Did Not Smoke a Clay Pipe-The Taylor Family,

The liberty of the press is one of the sacred rights of freemen, but liberty trenches on license when such an article as the following is uttered by a conservative and dignified monthly magazine. A person who signs himself G. H. Yenowine in the December number of 1892 has an article on "Louisville," at the end of which is the following libel upon several of Gen. Taylor's family, and notably upon his wife. The article has probably not been promptly answered because the people of the Southwest know Louisville better than any Southwestern city, and did not therefore read the article on Louisville. Thus the attack on the Taylor family did not meet the eve of their friends until after it had deeply wounded and incensed the children and grandchildren of the heroic old ex-President. After setting forth that Mary Anderson was

born in Louisville, the writer goes on thus: The parents of President Zachary Taylor were Virginians, but they settled near the present city of Louisville about the year 1785. It happened that Zachary Taylor was born in Virginia, but was brought to Louisville when he was only a month or two old, and he grew to manhood working on his father's farm. Old residents have interesting reminiscences of President Taylor and his wife. Mrs. Taylor seems to have been very domestic, abhorring all forms of society. She was almost crazed with grief when she learned that she was to live in the White House. After the inauguration she retired to one room, where she spent all of her time, refusing to see callers, Until shortly before her husband's death she lived the life of a recluse, and it is related that the poor, simple old woman sat in her room day after day smoking ther pipe and bemoaning her sad fate! Many people are yet alive who claim to have seen her calmly puffing an old clay pipe. Her oldest daughter eloped and married Jofferson Davis, who was then a young army officer stationed at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Gen. Taylor's burial place was long neglected. Briars and brambles grew over the grave, the fences surrounding it rotted down, and the little family cemetery became a thicket."

It would be hard to have written two paragraphs which contained more errors than these two which speak of the Taylor family. It is true that Gen. Taylor was taken to Kentucky when very young, and that he grew to manhood in that State; but that he grew up working on his father's farm is untrue. That he would have done so with no loss of dignity or of the esteem of his fellow citizens is also true, had such service been necessary to the welfare of his family; for through a long life he met every emergency with promptness, zeal, and efficiency. From this peculiarity came his pseudonym old Rough and Ready-not because he was vulgar or rough in mind or manner, but because he was always ready for any ememergency, and took the rough end of every encounter. He was a man of great tenderness of heart, of very gentle manner, and so totally devoid of self-assertion or any petty vanity that he undervalued the his greatest achievements. He was a very silent man, but his dignity impressed all who came into his presence.

When people who never knew, but who desire to present Gen. Zachary Taylor to those of this day, attempt to describe him, it is generally in an atmosphere biazing with oaths and objurgations. Every man of Gen. Taylor's day swore occasionally, perhaps most men do now: but swearing is less the custom now than in that day. Both in America and England men swore even in good society, sixty day. In a long and rather close acquaintance, when the writer saw Gen. Taylor under considerable excitement twice, she had never heard an oath or even a harsh expression from his line; and Jefferson Davis, who served under him and knew him as a son knows a father, always became indignant when the

a father, always became indignant when the imputation upon Geo. Taylor of being a chronic swearer was mentioned in his presence.

The father of Zachary Taylor, isca. Richard Taylor, was an officer in the revolution, who served with credit to himself throughout the war. He was connected with James Madison, Richard Henry Lee, John Taylor of Carolina, James and Philip Barbour, Judge Pendleton, Gen. Huntof Texas, Gen. Gaines, the Conways, Taliaforros, and many other distinguished virginian families. After the war he removed to Kentucky, where he served the State by assisting to frame the constitution of Kentucky. The substantial respectable house he built to shelter his family and repel the Indians, the walls of which were three feet thick, is still standing and bears witness that he was a man of wealth at that day, and for that day he left a handsome fortune to his children. As soon as Zachary was able to study he went to the nearest school, which was through thick woods infested by hostile indians. Col. Taylor's house was barricaded many nights against their attacks, and the intrepid bey had many numerous and narrow escapes. Indeed, one of his schoolmates was gealped by them within a hundred yards of where young Zachary was living. While Kentucky was in this unsettled state the schools were necessarily not as good as they are now, and the excellent solid educa-

reacted minor, the control of the co

## MISS KANE'S MORTIFICATION.

HER LOVER ROBS AND DESERTS HER

She Gets Him to Go Out and Change a Sa Bill and He Never Returns-He Has Her Watch and Chain and Engagement Ring.

Miss Jennie Kana of Far Rockaway was to be married last Sunday. Except a few minor details, every arrangement had been made. Charles Landenburg, a good-looking German, wasthe man of her choice, and the two had been up until a late hour the night before arranging things in their future home. Miss Kane's mother is a widow and lives

with her married sister. She has three brothers, and the eldest, Phillip K., is a policeman. They are also married and have large families, so when her father died several years ago Miss Kane was obliged to provide for her-self. Landenburg went to Far Rockaway about six years ago and got employment as a driver for the Queens County Ice Company, He has an uncle in Newark and another one out West. He was a good-natured man of quiet habits and was generally weil liked. It was in August last that Miss Kane and Landenburg first became acquainted.

proper place in the same quiet manner with, out asking a question or making any remark.

Mrs. Taylor was not only a conspicuously calm, courageous woman, but she was one of the most refined women of her day and one who was hever heard "moaning" about anything. Her dignity was supreme, and so well sustained under all circumstances that no one would have had the temority to take a liberty with her. Her aversion to lobacco in any shape was so great that none of her family was ever able to smoke in her presence; still less could or did she smoke a pipe. When con. Taylor was elected President she had not been in Louisville since 1840, and then only for a few days. She was in Baton Rouge, surrounded by friends who respected as much as they admired her for her fortitude, gentle, refined demeanor, and Christian life. Her health had failed very much before the General's inauguration, and she found herself unable to sit through the routine of the long state dinners which must be given at the Executive Manslon, or even to walk up and down stairs to attend the receptions, and her husband was unwilling for her to undergo the strain upon her exhausted frame. The writer knew her first at this time, and always found the most plensant part of her visit to be that passed in Mrs. Taylor's pretty, bright room, where the invalid, full of interest in the passing show, in which she had not strength to take her place, talked most agreeably and kindly to every one of the many friends who were admitted to her presence.

She always appeared at the family dinners, to which a few friends were unceremeniously bidden, of which many charming ones were given during Gen. Taylor's administration, and abiy bore her share in the conversation at the table. The President ones, at one of these dinners, at which the writer was present, after telling an anesote of his army life, in which his wife had taken part, turned to Senator Jefferson Davis and said: "You know my wife was as much of a soldier as I was." its every look and tone socke the respect, e was then 24 years old. He was 27. Miss Kane's sister, a Mrs. Evans, whose husband, Henry, is the village expressman, sught them together. She had known La for some time, and thought he we I be a good catch for her sister. About the first of the year the engagement was announced. May 28 being the date decided on for the wedding. demonstrative, self-controlled old wife, whose moaning to the accompaniment of her pipe he seemed in company with her many other friends never to have heard.

When Gen, Taylor died the writer was with the family and saw her endure all the torture which is incident to a state funeral. Mrs. Taylor was worn to a shadow and lay without uttering a sound, but trembling silently from head to foot as one band after another blared the funeral music of the different erganizations and the heavy guns boomed in quick succession to announce the final parting of her brave, true old husband. None but a thoroughbred, relined woman could have thus borne the last sorrow of a lifetime, which she survived but a very short time—least than a year. How does this self-controlled Christian resignation compare with the testimony of the old residents, who depicted her as the "simple old woman" who "sat in her room day after day smoking her pipe and bemoaning her sad fate?" Miss Kane was then boarding with John Connelly's family on Central avenue. She had the front bedroom on the second floor, and, having decided to dine there after her marriage.

ing decided to dine there after her marriage, she and Landenburg engaged the rest of the floor two weeks ago, and at once began fitting up their new home.

Landenburg's salary was \$9 a week, and, with what little he and Miss Kane could save, they from time to time had purchased things for their home and had stored them with her people. These were transferred, with the help of Expressman Davis, and everything was to rights a few days before the wedding. As the time drew near Landenburg talked a good deal about his approaching marriage. He was in good spirits, jolly even to boisterousness, and his bachelor friends were filled with envy.

Four years ago Miss Kane found a ladies' fate? Mrs. Taylor had four children, Anne, Sarah Knox. Elizabeth, and Richard. Anne married Dr. Robert C. Wood, a surgeon in the United States army, a man of elevated character, fine abilities, and unexceptionable family, who inherited the order of the Unclination and when he died was also Surgeon-General of the

ousness, and his bachefor friends were filled with envy.

Four years ago Miss Kane found a ladies' watch and chain. She prized it highly, and when at home kept it with her engagement ring in a lancy slipper hanging on the walk. One night about two weeks ago when landenburg called on her he put the watch and ring in his pocket, saying:

I want to horrow these for a few days, Jen: I don't suppose you object."

She did not and thought nothing more of the jewelry until the night before the wedding. Then she asked her lover to be sure and bring it the next day, which he promised to do. Landenburg was an Episcopalian, but he agreed to be married by Father McKenna in the priest's house at Woodburgh.

At 3 o'clock on the wedding day the guests began to arrive at Connelly's house, clad in holiday attire. Miss kane has soft brown eyes and a clear complexion, and she looked very attractive in her new brown silk gown as sho received the congratulations of her friends while waiting for the time to start. The whole party were to drive to Woodburgh.

States army, a man of elevated character, fine abilities, and unexcentionable family, who inherited the order of the Cincinnati, and when he died was also Surgeon-General of the United States army. Four children were born to them, John Taylor, Robert C., Anna Dudley, and Sarah Knox. Commander John Taylor of the United States army, and afterward of the Confederate army, earned a brilliant record during the war between the States of splendid gallantry which can never be forgotten by his grateful countrymen, and to which his saintly character and eminent plety added indescribable grace. He married into the old and distinguished McCubbin family of Annapolis, and has a family of promising sons and daughters. Col. Robert C. Wood, formerly of the United States army and afterward of the Confederate army, did much brilliant service in the West during the last war. He married in New Orleans into the grandnephew of President Jefferson, and has several sons and daughters. Both brothers still live. Nina Baroness Gretow was renowned on this side of the water, as well as in Berlin and Dresien, where she lived for many years, for her grace, beauty, and gentioness. She died within the year in Berlin, beloved, trusted, and admired by all who knew her, leaving her husband, her sister Sarah, and her friends inconsolable. Sarah still lives, and is a woman of rare culture and moral worth. Mrs. Wood died some years ago at Wiesbaden, whither she had gone with Baron Oretow and her daughters, and there attractive in her new brown silk gown as sho received the congratulations of her friends white waiting for the time to start. The whole party were to drive to Woodburgh and then back again to the young people's place, there to spend the evening in merrymaking. Landenburg was on hand promptly, and busied himself about the place and in receiving the guests. Everything was in readiness for the start at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, when Miss kane suddenly thought of making a few gifts to some of her younger relatives. A 55 bill was all the money she had left of her savings, and giving it to Landenburg, she asked him to run out and get it changed. He assented willingly, and at once left the house.

Fifteen minutes elapsed and he had not reand at once left the house.

Fifteen minutes clapsed and he had not returned. Then Mrs. Kane went to see what delayed her daughter in her room.

Tye just sent Charley on an errand," she replied. "He will be tack in a minute."

Two just sent Charley on an errand." she replied. "He will be tack in a minute."

But the minute lengthened into an hour. The guests began wondering and conversing in whispers about the delay, and Mrs. Kane walked the dining room floor in veration. Miss kane was nearly distracted, fearing that something had happened to her lover, and her brothers were sent out to look for him. In an hour they returned with rage plainty pictured on their faces, and announced that Landenburg had been seen to board the last train from Far Rockaway for New York.

The wedding guests departed, and the news of Landenburg's flight quickly spread through the town. Miss kane was prostrated and was removed to her sister's house, where it became necessary to call in a physician. Word was sent to the priest, and later Father McEenna called on the young lady and did what he could to console her. Many expressions of sympathy for Miss Kane were heard among the town's people that night, and it would have fared hard with her lover if he had shown himself then.

By Monday morning Miss Kane's grief was turned to rare, and she went to the Court House and moented a warrant for Landenburg's boarding house. His tranks were broken open, and his effects carefully search-

burg, sarrest. She also got a search warrant and with Constable De Mott went to Landenburg's boarding house. His tranks were broken open, and his effects carefully searched but the jewelry was not found. A package of leiters, written in German, were seized by the constable who had them translated, hoping that they would throw some light on the disappearange, but he was disappointed. No one can account for Landenburg s flight. His accounts were all right, and he had no debts, so the whole town is mystified.

FOLEY'S SIZE SURPRISED THE JUDGE. The Irish Giant Bobs Up Unexpectedly in Police Court.

Yesterday morning Justice Meade ant serenely on the beach in the Yorkville Police Court hearing the usual Sunday morning Mr. Horwitz's Unpleasant Experience With a cases, which consist chiefly of drunks and vio-Intions of the Excise law. Nothing had occurred to disturb his screnity until half a dozen men were arraigned in a bunch for keeping their saloons open on Sunday. Five of the prisoners were ordinary mortals, but the sixth riveted the attention of the Court and the lounging crowd on the greasy benches the moment they clapped eyes on him.

in, beloved, trusted, and admired by all who knew her, leaving her busband, her stater Sarah, and her friends inconsolable. Sarah still lives, and is a woman of rare culture and moral worth. Mrs. Wood died some years ago at Wiesbaden, whither she had gone with Baron Gretow and her daughters, and there are no better or purer women left to mourn her loss than this beautiful daughter, tender wife and mother, and true friend. Mrs. Taylor, under every disadvantage, reared and superintended the education of her worthy, presentable, and intelligent family, and the scope of this article does not admit of the notice which they deserve.

Sarah knox did not eiope with Jefferson Davis, but was married at her nunt's house with her parents' knowledge. They were not present because of a contest Lieut Davis had with Col. Taylor whom he had served under him. She only lived throe months, and ided sincerely mourned by her family and that of her husband. Jibbeth married Cen. Taylor's a accomplishments, and lovely comper was known at West Point as "Perfect Bilss." Into her capable and gastle hands the social duties were intrusted which would have devolved upon Mrs. Taylor had her health permitted the exertion, and with great skill and grace did she acquit therself. Personally most attractive, always solicitous for the comfort of others, never repellant, never clared, but thoroughly composed, graceful, cordial, and attentive, no one has ever received with more dignity and universal popularity than the pretty, gentle "Bettie Bilss" forty-four years ago. It was of her that, in the old-fashioned phrase of that day, the fasticious Sir Henry Bulwer said she was "the nicost person he had married Philip Dandridge of Virginia, and still lives in full possession of her charming personality. Richard Taylor was a very brilliant and able General on the Confederate side of the late war. After the war was over he visited England, and was received with the unmost cordinity by the Prince of where he had a special condition of the people whom so man He was the tallest man that had entered that room in many a day. The Judge looked at him a moment in speechless surprise; then he arose, leaned far over his desk, and sized the giant up. The court officers who stood on either side seemed pigmies beside him. Justice Meade allowed his eyes to slowly wander tice Meade allowed his eyes to slowly wander up from the feet, over the ponderous legs and chest, until the head was reached; then he sank back again into the recesses of the Judicial chair and gazed meditatively at the celling. Just then the vaice of a court clerk sounded loud through the room, calling upon the Gerry Society's agent to step up and take charge of the infant at the bar. This was the signal for a shout of laughter that on any other occasion would have provoked a stern rebuke, but this time it went unchallenged.

When the Judge recovered his composure the giant informed him that he was James Fraser, 24 years old, and a native of the county Clare ireland. He has been in America ayear and is employed as bartender by boley Brothers, who keep a saloon at 802 Second avenue. Foley was cleaning the bar yesterday morning at 80 clock when Detective O'Donohue of the East Thirty-fifth street police station came in and asked for a drink. Foley refused, but as the place was open the detective decided to arrest him. When O'Donohue saw the size of his prisoner he began to be alarmed as to his ability to take him safely in tow as far as the court.

The 'Trish Giant.' as Foley is known in his Second avenue haunts, made no resistance, however, and as a reward for his amiabnity he was discharged by Justice Eleade, who said the ovidence was insufficient to hold him.

After leaving court Foley told a SUN reporter that he was eight feet three inches tail, but when a tape measure was produced he smiled, and said that the recorter would have to take his word for it. He is in reality nearly seven feet in height, and built in proportion to his stature. up from the feet, over the punderous legs and

Missing Lawyer Weeks's Yucht. Francis H. Weeks's schoener vacht Monauk is high and dry on the marine railway at Elwood Abrams's shipvard in Cold Spring Har-

for Mr. Abrams says he has never been paid for overhauling the craft, and it will remain on the wars until he gets his money. Weeks is the lawyer who recently disappeared from New York city. Bitten by a Police Captain's Dog. Katie Hanning, 7 years old, of 237 Graham street, Brooklyn, while playing in front of her nome on Saturday evening was Litten on the left cheek by a hunting dog belonging to Po-lice Captain Francis Early of the Tenth pre-cinct, who lives at 235 Graham street. The dog was shot by Policeman Syan of the De Kalb avenue police station.

# Knighted by Queen Victoria,

OTTAWA, June 4.-Chief Justice Strong of the Supreme Court of Canada has received the honor of knighthood from the Queen. The Hon, Join Carling, ex-Minister of Agriculture, will in the future be air John, his degree being K. C. M. G. Collingwood Schreiner, Deputy Minister of Railways and Judge Gowan, the well-known Jurist of Barrie, are created C. M. G.

O'NEILL'S WAITERS STRIKE

They Object to Working on Sunday at the Sixth Avenue Chop House.

There was considerable excitement at D'Nelli's oyster and chop house. Sixth avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the hour at which the place usually opens on Sunday. On Saturday evening a committee composed of Alliance and Association waiters called on Mr. O'Nelll and told him that his waiters were determined not to work any more on Sundays. They began to discuss the matter, when Mr. O'Neill cut them short by saying:

'I'll have nothing to do with any committees. I run my business in my own way,"

Yesterday afternoon about forty of the waiters failed to appear at the regular hour. A number of them stood outside the place to see how the land lay and to watch Mr. O'Netil. who, with one or two waiters who had stood by him, began to attend to his customers. In about fifteen minutes John Mee of the Waiters' Alliance and several others joined the crowd on the sidewalk. One of the waiters who was inside came to the door. He was a Boston importation. 'Do you want us all to go, John?" he asked.

"Yes; every man out," said Mce. In a minute or two four more waiters came out, leaving about six to attend to the custom-

out, leaving about six to attend to the customers. Mr. O'Neill was very much annoyed, and asked the policeman on the bent to arrest Mee. The policeman refused, saying that he could see no reason for doing so. All the strikers then adjourned to the Chimney Corner, where an excited meeting was held.

It was claimed that four years ago Mr. O'Neill had agreed to close his restaurant on Saturdays during the months of June, July, and August, but that for the last two years he had been making the waiters work on Sundays during June. The proprietor of Bristol's chop house, next door to O'Neill's, had agreed to close on Sundays in June if Mr. O'Neill would do the same. Some time was spent in appointing a committee to wait on Mr. O'Neill. Several offered to serve, but backed out at the last moment. Finally, John Mee and Julius Leckel headed a committee of four that went to the seat of war. Mr. O'Neill was ready for them.

"Gentleman" he said. "Trun this place."

to the seat of war, them.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I run this place. I recognize no committee of any union. I have nothing more to say."

He bowed as he spoke, and the committee slipped quietly away.

#### MILLS WAS JEALOUS. He and His Brother-in-law Discharged in

Charles Blackwood and his jealous brotherin-law. Charles D. Mills, by whom he was assaulted on Saturday afternoon in City Hall Park, were arraigned in the Tombs Police

Court yesterday charged with disorderly conexplained the circumstances, and both were discharged. Mills seemed much disappointed, and said: "This is unfair, your Honor; that man robbed me of my wife and broke up my Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Blackwood were both in

court. They are sisters. Mrs. Mills is about 40 years old; her sister is much younger. The 40 years old; her sister is much younger. The former told the following story:

"I was married eighteen years ago, and have four children. During the sixteen years I lived with my husband he abused me constantly. About two years ago he left me without warning and went to Chicago, where he stayed for eighteen months. Mr. Blackwood, my brother-in-law, took us to live with him, and I secured employment in Brooklyn. The Blackwoods live at Gloucester, and every Saturday I go there and stay till Monday. My brother-in-law frequently met me at the bridge on Saturdays and accompanied me to his home.

his home.

For several weeks I have noticed my hushand loitering about the City Hall on Saturdays, but although I feared trouble I said
nothing. There was no excuse for his assaulting Mr. Blackwood, and I can't imagine
why he did it unless he has grown jealous."

HE WAS RUNNING FOR PLEASURE. Policeman Brady Mystified by Dr. Hanell's

It was hot and murky at 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning, and Policeman Brady could not understand why a man in his right mind should be running at breakneck speed in a respectable neighborhood at that hour. This was why he stopped Dr. Frederick Hanell of 244 East Seventy-fourth street in Lexington avenue and demanded an explanation of his haste. But the Doctor flatly declined to tell his name, where he came from, or where he was going. He said he was running for

Brady detained him long enough to see that no one was in pursuit. Then he told him to go

with a friend, and on the way home they had agreed to run a race to the 116th street elevated radiroal station. His friend was to go through Third avenue while he ran through Lexington avenue. Sergeant Grant advised the Doctor to go home, and do his sprinting at a less suspicious hour.

### HE SHIED AT A BICYCLE.

Fractions Mustang.

Abraham Horwitz, a clothing dealer who lives at 88 East 111th streets, hired a mustang in Flanigan's stables at 23 East 111th street last evening and had the animal hitched to a light wagon. Then Mr. Horwitz started up Fifth avenue for a drive.

At 112th street the mustang took exception to one of the many bicycles that went whizzing past him. He let ily his heels at the passing

past him. He let ily his heels at the passing wheelman, missed him, and started on a wild run up the avenue.

The more Mr. Horwitz tugged at the reins the faster the mustang went. Mr. Horwitz the faster the mustang went. Mr. Horwitz felt sure that the runaway would stop at 120th atreet, where the avenue runs into Mount Morris Park, and here is a hill steep enough te discourage even a mustang.

But the park didn't bother the animal in the least. He simply whirled around into 120th street on reaching it, and turned so quickly that the wagon was nearly upset. In front of No. 52 Horwitz was thrown out, and landed on his head. He sustained a severe scalp wound.

The mustang continued his wild run to Third avenue, where the wagon was weeked The mustang continued his wild run to Third avenue, where the wagon was wrecked by colliding with an elevated railroad pillar. The mustang was unhurt.

### CAT AND BULLDOG.

James McGuire Accuned of Getting Up Fight Between Them.

Col. E. S. Edwards, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was approached on Saturday by a young man who informed him that at 2 o'clock in the morning. James McGuire, a saloon keeper at 67 Lawrence street, had got up a fight between his oulldog and a cat in the back room of his saloon, and that the buildog killed the cat. Col. Edwards made a complaint before Justice liapp. The cat which was killed was the period a woman living near McGuire's place, and she said she would not have parted with it for one hundred deliber. one hundred dollars.

McGuiro will have a hearing to-day, and a number of persons who saw the killing will be witnesses against him.

For and Against the Gindstone Bill. The Henry Grattan Branch of the Irish Federation held a mass meeting last night in St. Brigid's lecture hall. Eighth street and Ave-

Speeches endorsing the Gladstone Home

Rule bill were made by John Henry McCarthy. who presided, William Sulzer, the Rev. T. F. McSweeney, and James A. Thornton. Among those present were Daniel Hauley. Henry M. Goldfogle. Patrick Keenan, and William Tate. A collection of \$405 was taken up.

Speeches denouncing the Gial-tone bill as a fraud and a caricature were made at a meeting held at Yorkville Hall. 100 Eas. Eighty-sixth street, under the auspices of Branch 115 of the Irish National Land League, ever which Daniel Riefdan presided.

A Bright Boy and a Bicc's Mare Missing. HACKENSACK, June 4.-Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ackerson of Harrington Park bired a strange boy, about 15 years old, last week. He was very bright, and he told many stories of his very bright, and he told many stories of his travels. When Mr. and Mrs. Ackerson drove home from church at noon to-day they found the toy gone, with a yound black mare, a set of new harness, and a light depot wagon. A number of riters from the Palisades and Harrington Protective Association have been seatching the country this atternoon for the bright boy and the black mare.

### HUNTING OF THE PHŒNIX.

IS O'CONNELL'S BIRD FABULOUS, OR DOLS IT BEALLY EXIST?

The C. L. U. Has Another Fuss About It-O'Connell Says His Letter Box Was Rifled and that Archibald Was Around. Paper Hanger James P. Archibald and Mortimer O'Connell of the Phornix Protective Association of Surface Bailroad Employees both

had their backers with them at the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday. The minutes stated that a committee of five, appointed on Archibald's motion, to report whether or not O'Connell's union had any actual existence, had met last Wednesday to

organize and transact business. Then O'Connell got up and read a letter which he said was dated on May 23 and should have been received a week ago. It stated that William H. Rogers had been selected by the Phornix Protective Association as delegate to the C. I. U

"I object," said Archibald. "Of course," said O'Connell. "I knew you would. I will move that the credentials of all the delegates of the building trades section

be investigated." Delegate Weichert of the German Bakers, got up and said:

"I will make choost one amendment alretty first. All der delegates who gome here must be tried. I will tell you before and told you again dat der credential pisness was all wrong. I move all de delegates be investigated by der

I move all de delegates be investigated by der gonstitution."
Welchert's oratory in some measure restored the good temper of the meeting. The committee of investigation reported that it had met, but had not had evidence enough to determine whether or hot O'Connell's Phenix was a real or fabulous bird, and would meet again next Wednesday to give O'Connell another chance. He was asked to be present and to bring some of the members of his organization, and its books.

"As to the books," O'Connell said, "I must ask the other members lirst. I don't carry the organization in my vest pocket-like some of the degates."
Hogers was seated as a delegate in spite of Archibald. Then O'Connell made a stir by stating that on Saturday he found that his letter box in Clarendon Hall had been broken open and two letters abstracted.

letter box in Clarendon Hall had been broken open and two letters abstracted.

"I was told by the bartender of Clarendon Hall." he said, "that the letters had been put there half an hour before. The only poople who called after they were deposited were Lawrence J. O'Brien and James P. Archibald.

O'Brien got up and said: "I didn't touch your letter box. Mr. Archibald can speak for himself."

your letter box. Mr. Archibaid can speak for himself.

Archibald got up and said: "My box is right boside it, and I took my own letters."

A delegate moved that the lostmaster-General should be asked to investigate the matter. Amid the uproar which followed, Delegate Edwards demanded to know what right B. J. Hawkes, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, had to be present.

Hawkes began an angry reply, but the pounding of the Chairman for order drowned everyother sound. A committee consisting of Delegates Carroll, Unger, and Relly were appointed to investigate the opening of the letter box.

box.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday in Clarendon Hall and appointed a committee to wait upon the Central Lator Union to inform that body that No. 6 would parade with it on Labor Day. A long discussion took place over the advisability of establishing a test for applicants for admission to the union. The test is to be efficiency as a workman. Several plans were proposed, but none was adonted, and the discussion was postponed until the next regular meeting.

THE GRATEFUL BIRD CAGE MAKER. 88.50 Comes in from Woodhaven to Swell

A grateful heart throbs sadly in the rugged bosom of Navier Gastiger, soldier, tinsmith, and cage builder of Woodhaven, L. I. The fortunes of war are against him. Two weeks ago he was a happy husband and father and the owner of a marvellously constructed bird cage, which was intended to astonish and instruct millions at the World's Fair in Chicago. But the cage is now a prisoner in the Queens county Sheriff's office for debt, and the unhappy tinsmith's day was suddenly turned to blackest night. Unless he can raise \$104 by noon of Wednes-

Sheriff's hammer, out into an unsympathetic world with its towers and clocks and hells. But in the mean time the story of his troubles has reached some in the world that are not cold and unsympathetic. They have sent money to aid in redeeming the cage, and the warm tears of gratitude now mingle with those of sorrow on the tinsmith's face.

These kindly acts have also aroused him from his despondency, and Saturday he took heart again and started in to work in his shop in Woodhaven. To-day he proposes to make another effort to try to interest former friends in his cage and hopes.

In addition to the \$20,50 previously acknowledged, The SUN received \$8,50 subscribed by the following named residents of Woodhaven for the cage maker: Sheriff's hammer, out into an unsympathetic

day of this week the cage will go under the

the following named residents of woodnaven for the enge maker:

T. X. Lifferien, \$1; E. Hatte, 25; cents; F. Bockler, 50; cents; A. Lepned, 25; cents; C. Schuebe, 25; cents; I. J. Timerel, 25; cents; Lucia, Firefold, 25; cents; Lucia, Caritey, 50; cents; Living, Brein, 25; cents; M. Endres, 50; cents, Arthur Voight, 25; cents; Cents, M. Endres, 50; cents, Arthur Voight, 25; cents; Ch. François, 55; 50 cents: Arthur Voight, 25 cents: Chs. François, 25 cents: Merthe François, 25 cents; Miss François, 25 cents; Theo. François, 10 cents; J. François, 25 cents; Theo. François, 10 cents; J. François, 25 cents; J. Restler, 25 cents; J. Segey, 25 cents; J. S. 25 cents; W. K. S. 25 cents; J. S. Vandever, 25 cents; P. Fage, 25 cents; C. English, 25 cents; H. E. Boutron, 25 cents; Duffis, 10 cents; Henry Miller, 25 cents.

This makes \$35, and it should be remembered that there is a hypotholical contribution of \$10 which will be made actual when only that sum is needed to complete the \$104.

STEGER REGAINING STRENGTH.

The Old Man Left to Starve After Deeding Away His Property.

Frederick W. Steger, the old man who was left to die in the garret of 41 Paterson street. Jersey City, is slowly regaining strength in the City Hospital. He is unable to make any coherent statement, however, and nothing further can be learned about the manner of his abandonment. Two women called on him vesterday afternoon. Warden Osborne did not

yesterday afternoon. Warden Osborne did not know who they were, but after they went away a patient in the bed next to Steger said they were Mrs. Hansell, Steger's latest wife, and Mrs. Sexton, his daughter. The patient gathered that information from the conversation he overheard. Warden Osborne asked Steger if they were his wife and daughter, and he said they were.

Senator Daly will make an immediate effort to discover the whereabouts of Ernst Wittig and his wife, who, as is alleged, abandoned the old man after they had agreed to care for him during the remainder of his life in consideration of the house and lot 41 Paterson street, which he transferred to them. Application will be made to chancellor Medial to have all the transfers of property in the last three years declared voir because of his insmity. Steger has not a dollar left, and he is now a charge on the city.

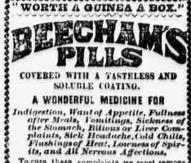
Senator Daly also intends to lay all the facts before the tirand Jury, and he expects that several indictments for conspiracy will follow.

Employers Protest Against Bentality.

The members of the Shirt Contractors' Association decided vesterday to make a stand against the "brutality and tyranny of labor unions." They posted the following circular

in their shops: No member of this association is compelled to allow the walking delegate of the Shirtmakers' Union into his sop Every contractor has the right to employ whomsever be wants and for as long a time as he pears. The union takes newly arrived immigrant and appoints form walking describes, and the contract of an treated bruitally by the union. We have a subsect enough from the minon and shall not stand it

The circular is printed in Hebrew. It is construed as meaning a general lockout of 1.580 men and women shiftmakers. Four firm-locked out their hands restesday, and less more members of the union are expected to be locked out to-day.



To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally a be found in the stomach and liver; but face too argans right mad oil will be well. From we to four Pills twice a day for a short time fill remove the eril, and restore the sufferer o sound and lasting lealth.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.